

# THE FAIR PLAY.

S. HENRY SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.  
STE. GENEVIEVE, - MISSOURI.

## CURRENT TOPICS.

A WASHINGTON special to the St. Louis Times, 20th, says that in case Gov. Hayes is declared elected by the Electoral Commission, Gov. Tilden will immediately institute proceedings in quo warranto to test Gov. Hayes's title to the Presidency. This will be in effect an appeal from the Tribunal to the Supreme Court in full bench, and will determine—first, the question of jurisdiction; second, the question as to whether the Tribunal properly discharged its duties under the law; and third, the question as to whether the evidence excluded by the Tribunal shall be admitted.

A CHICAGO telegram of the 19th says that a combination of the distillers of the entire country has been formed for the purpose of pooling their earnings. Their plan is to deposit 10 cents for each gallon of taxable spirits manufactured, and to divide the sum accruing semi-monthly in proportion to the capacity of the several distilleries. It is immaterial whether any still is in operation or not; the proprietor receives his proportion of this deposit, the same as though he was running. It is expected that in this way the market price of whisky will be raised to a figure at which distillers can realize a handsome profit.

PRESIDENT GRANT has announced his determination to preserve the status quo in Louisiana, so far as is in his power, during the remainder of his term in office, leaving to his successor the determination of the vexed question.

COL. DONN PIATT, editor of the Washington Capital, was, on the 21st, indicted by the Grand Jury of the District of Columbia for inciting rebellion and insurrection, and was subsequently arrested and held to bail in the sum of \$5,000. The alleged seditious publication, a copy of which is embodied in one of the counts, is contained in the following extract:

If a man thus returned to power can ride in safety from the Executive Mansion to the Capitol to be inaugurated, we are fitted for the slavery that will follow the inauguration. We do not believe the people of the United States are of this servile sort. We do not believe they are prepared without a blow to part with their hard-earned, blood-stained possessions. Notice is now served on the citizens of Louisiana and South Carolina, that they must care for themselves. How soon the lamp-post will bear fruit is for them to say. To the people of the North and West notice is given that all the toil to which they are subjected that bondholders and monopolists may fatten securely is repaid by no surety for their rights, and that a shrinkage of values is not now in order. If there is law for fraud, there is reason for violence.

THE bark Maria, from Doboy, Africa, to Belfast, Ireland, with a crew of 14 men, sprang a leak in a gale, and filled with water so that it was impossible to save any provisions or fresh water. The lumber with which the vessel was laden prevented her from sinking, but the weight of her masts turned the vessel on her beam ends until the masts broke away, when she righted and the men regained the deck. Having no food or water they soon began to die of starvation, and as soon as one died the rest subsisted upon the dead body, and so on until only two were left. It was 32 days from the time of the disaster until the wreck was sighted, and during all that time the crew had not a drop of water or other food, than the bodies of their dead shipmates. They were finally picked up by an American schooner, and one of the two survivors died within four hours.

A LONDON telegram of the 22d says that several leading Home Rulers have refused to assist at the funeral of John O'Mahoney, on the ground that their co-operation would be inconsistent with the Home Rule programme. Cardinal Cullen has also written a letter, refusing to allow the remains of O'Mahoney to be in state in the Cathedral, on the ground that to do so would seem to be "an approval of his religious and public conduct and his projects relative to Ireland, a responsibility which I am not at all inclined to assume."

THE German Reichstag opened on the 22d. The Emperor William, in his speech, refers to Eastern affairs, and expresses the opinion that the peace of Europe will not be broken.

An important arrest was made at Terre Haute, Ind., on the 23d, of a number of the parties engaged in the attempted train robbery, and the murder of Milo Eames, engineer, at Long

Point, on the Vandalia Railroad, July 8, 1875. The parties arrested are Charles St. Clair, a hackman, Bud Shoemaker, a brakeman, Samuel and Alexander Cauthorn, colored, Billy Carr, and Jennie Osgood—the latter being personally engaged in the robbery, for which purpose she donned a man's clothing and a false mustache. She was on the engine when Eames was killed, and has signified her intention to tell all she knows about the affair.

THE Presidential election in Mexico has resulted in the election of General Diaz—at least he claims to have received a large majority of the votes cast, and pending the official count he has taken the precaution of being sworn in as President *de facto*. General Corales, Governor of the State of Tamaulipas, has taken possession of Matamoros with 1,000 men and placed Gen. Cortina under arrest, ostensibly for a disobedience of orders, and it is rumored that he will be court-martialed and shot. Cortina's friends have generally taken refuge upon American soil.

The majority of the House Committee on the Privileges, Powers and Duties of the House, on the 26th, agreed to report a bill to provide for temporarily filling any vacancy occurring in the office of President, in the event of there being no constitutional declaration of an election before the commencement of the regular term. The bill provides, if the Senate be in session at the commencement of the new term, the presiding officer shall act as President of the United States until the President shall be elected and qualified in accordance with the Constitution and existing law, but if the Senate be not then in session, the presiding officer last elected by that body shall become President of the United States until the vacancy shall be regularly filled, provided that such last presiding officer shall not have ceased to be a member of the Senate on the 4th of March, and provided, also, that he be possessed of the constitutional qualifications as to age and nativity. The bill also provides that, in the possible contingency of there being no such presiding or expiring officer of the Senate, the Speaker of the House shall act as President. The bill looks to a new Presidential election next November, and in the event of any temporary occupant being installed, he would be entitled to continue in office under the provisions above referred to, until the 4th of March, 1878.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

ACCORDING to Washington telegrams of the 19th, Donn Piatt is to be prosecuted by the Government officers for the publication of an alleged seditious article in his paper, the Capital.

REAR-ADMIRAL LOUIS M. GOLDSBOROUGH died in Washington on the 20th, being the sixth death among the Rear-Admirals within five weeks.

E. D. HENNEY, Master Commissioner of Garrard County Circuit Court, Kentucky, was killed by G. C. Kennedy, his nephew, at Lancaster, in that county, on the 20th. The difficulty was about a law suit. Kennedy was arrested.

By mutual agreement the investigating committees of the Senate and House have decided not to go into examination of papers and accounts of leaders of either political party.

EX-GOV. TILDEN addressed a communication to Senator Kernan, on the 21st, repudiating on his part the agreement entered into by the investigating committees of the Senate and House not to examine into the financial accounts and expenses of the leaders of either party. He says there is nothing in his bank account he wishes to conceal, and declares himself ready to respond at any time to a subpoena from the Senate Committee.

A PROJECTED parade of military companies in Charleston, S. C., on the 22d, Washington's birthday, was forbidden by order of President Grant, for the reason that such parade might provoke serious disturbances. Gov. Hampton, while protesting against the interference of the President, countermanded the order for the parade.

B. P. BRASHEAR, a former Government agent, who was indicted for bribery in connection with the St. Louis Whisky Ring frauds, is reported seriously ill at Brussels, Belgium, where he has been living since he fled to escape arrest. President Grant has therefore ordered the Attorney-General to discontinue proceedings against him, so that he may return to his native land.

GEN. MCARTHUR, Postmaster at Chicago, on the 24th telegraphed his resignation to the Postmaster-General. An investigation of his accounts, at that time in progress, showed that he was a defaulter to the amount of \$88,000. His bondsmen are also said to be bankrupt.

THE President, on the 26th, nominated Hon. Frank W. Palmer for Postmaster at Chicago, vice McArthur, resigned.

A PRETTY feature of a recent charitable entertainment at Woonsocket, R. I., was a game of chess, with young people, fancifully attired, as the pieces.

## TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

The Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railroad is now completed. The first train left Galveston for San Antonio on the 19th, with an excursion party including the Governor and other State officials.

A cable dispatch states that 30 vessels, many with their entire crews, were lost in the gale on the English coast on the night of the 19th.

By the explosion of a boiler in the nail-peg factory of Holland & Maxwell, at Clifton, O., on the 21st, George Riley, John Brown, Wirt Mason and Adam Diehl were instantly killed and nine other employees badly injured—one or more fatally.

The St. Louis, Lawrence and Western Railroad, Kansas, better known as the Pleasant Hill Road, has been sold under foreclosure of mortgage for \$200,000, to Frank Morrison of Boston, in the interests of the mortgage bond-holders. The road cost over \$1,000,000, and was built largely by county and township aid.

The house of John Conoly, in Hazelton Township, Shawnee County, Mich., was burned on the night of the 20th, and five children perished in the flames. The father and two elder sons escaped, but were badly burned in trying to rescue the children.

The steamer Belle Rowland, laden with 1,000 bales of cotton, sunk at Swan Lake, 10 miles above Fulton, Ark., on the 23d. Boat a total loss. No lives lost.

A horse thief named Cage, from Wilkinson County, Miss., was taken from the jail at Alexandria, La., on the night of the 23d, and summarily hanged by a mob. Cage had stolen a horse from Maj. Watts, and being pursued, turned and shot Watts, wounding him severely.

The Indians attacked and captured two cattle trains near Crook City, D. T., on the 24th, killing two men named McGonigle and Riley, and seriously wounding another named Jones.

The Nebraska Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, near Council Bluffs, was destroyed by fire on the 25th. There were 153 pupils in the building, all of whom escaped. The loss is placed at \$100,000, on which there was no insurance.

The St. Louis bridge connection was completed on the morning of the 26th, and trains are now crossing regularly.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

JOINT SESSION.

The Senate and House convened in joint session on the 20th, at 1:35 p. m. The presiding officer stated that the two houses, acting separately, had considered and decided the objections to the certificates from the State of Louisiana, and that the action of each house was in favor of the election of Hayes. The presiding officer announced that the two houses, not having decided otherwise, the decision of the Commission would stand in force, and he directed the Tellers to declare the vote of Louisiana. Senator Tilden moved the Tellers, thereupon announced that Louisiana had given eight votes for Hayes for President, and eight votes for Wheeler for Vice-President. There was no manifestation of any kind at the announcement, and the counting and counting the certificates proceeded as far as Michigan, when Mr. Tucker of Virginia, rose and presented an objection to the counting of the vote of Daniel Rossman, one of the Electors, on the ground that he has been indicted for fitting take the place of an ineligible Elector. The Senate then withdrew, in order that each house might separately act upon the objection. Upon reconvening, it was found that neither house had taken any action, and the counting proceeded as far as Nevada, when objection was made, on the ground of the ineligibility of R. M. Daggett, one of the Electors, and the Senate again withdrew in order to have the objection considered. This terminated to-day's joint session.

The Senate, previous to the meeting in joint session, organized, but did not transact any business. The objection to counting the vote of Michigan was overruled, as was also that in regard to Nevada—both by a unanimous vote. The House, in the meantime, proceeded to dispose of the Louisiana matter. Mr. Gibson offered a resolution that the Hayes Electoral votes be counted. Mr. Harbison moved to amend by striking out the word "Hayes." A debate followed, in which Messrs. New, Verley, McMillen, Rice, Watterson, Wood and Cox spoke in favor of the resolution, and Messrs. Joyce, Danforth, Kelley and Pratt against it. Mr. Gibson's resolution was then put to vote and adopted—yeas 121, nays 90. A party was then taken in objection of S. C. and Pierce, Republicans of Massachusetts, who voted with the Democrats. During the debate, Mr. Foster of Ohio (who represents the district in which Gov. Hayes resides) spoke of the duty of both parties to abide by the decision of the Electoral Commission, and said: "This is not the time for mere party exultation. The exultation of a patriot over the nation's escape from dangers that threaten its peace, prosperity and happiness is fitting and proper. In the triumph of peace over disorder and possible civil war both parties can unite in exultation. While I do not rejoice simply in a party sense, I do rejoice that one of the purest and most patriotic of our fellow citizens is to guide the affairs of this Government for four years to come. Representing, as I do, the district in which Gov. Hayes resides, and being a life-long acquaintance of his, I but speak the opinion of all persons who know him when I say that his administration will be wise, patriotic and just. Notwithstanding whatever else may be said to the contrary here or elsewhere, where the people of all sections of the country may confidently expect from him not only fair, but generous consideration. His letter of acceptance is the expression of a man of the broadest patriotism. I feel certain that I shall be sustained by his acts when I say that his highest aim will be to administer the Government so patriotically and wisely as to wipe away every necessity or excuse for the formation of parties on a sectional basis, and for the traces of party color-lines; that hereafter and forever we shall hear no more of a solid South or a solid North. The flag shall float over States—not provinces; over freemen—not subjects. When Gov. Hayes appeals to the people of the South in his letter of acceptance, he addressed them, 'My countrymen'—and why not his countrymen? Are not the Southern States the equal of those in the North, East or West, and is not the South an integral part of the Nation? It has been said, sincerely and for the purpose of stirring wild passions of the human heart to lead sections, that the South under President Hayes must submit to an unconditional surrender to the Republican party. No, sir; no such demand will be made. All that will be expected is the patriotic co-operation of Southern patriots in the great work of restoration through the Union, the Constitution and enforcement of the laws. In this great work the representative men of the South have already distinguished themselves by their patriotism and statesmanship during the pending of this present crisis in our history." Mr. Sparks of Illinois, in response to Mr. Foster, said that he doubted the patriotism of any man who took an office thrust upon him by fraud, and he knew that he got through fraud. He imagined the little gentleman from Granbury Park paying a visit to Hayes at the White House, and saying as he took up his hat to leave, "Sir, a quarter of a million of dollars, and a clearly defined majority of the Electoral vote of the country was for me; but through your rascality, scoundrelism, fraudulent Returning Boards,

you have stolen the office from me." The objection to Michigan was voted down, by a resolution declaring that the ineligibility of the absent Elector was not fully proven. After the Senate had withdrawn to consider the objection to the Nevada Electors, Mr. Springer moved that the House take a recess until 10 o'clock to-morrow. At first there was a majority of 20 against the motion, but several Republicans changed their votes to yeas, and the motion was declared carried, 56 to 37.

JOINT SESSION.

The two houses met in joint session at 11:45 on the 21st. The presiding officer announced the action of each house in regard to the Nevada objection, and the Tellers thereupon declared the vote of Nevada for Hayes and Wheeler. The States were then called in succession, until Oregon was reached, when the two Electoral certificates from that State were read, objections duly made, and the matter was referred to the Electoral Commission, together with all the accompanying papers.

The Senate, after participating in joint session, considered at some length the Post-office Appropriation bill, and received a number of committee reports of a miscellaneous character. The House, previous to the joint session, agreed to withdraw the objection against Daggett, the Nevada Elector, it being ascertained that an error had been made in describing the office held by Daggett, which was that of Clerk of the United States Court instead of U. S. Commissioner. The Senate then considered in amendments of the House to the bill to ratify an agreement with certain bands of the Sioux Nation of Indians, and also with Northern Arapahoe and Cheyenne Indians, and the bill was passed. The Post-office Appropriation bill was also considered and passed. It was also the Levee, Reclamation and Executive Appropriation bill. After the joint session, the report of the South Carolina Election Commission was received and ordered printed. The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was then taken up and considered in Committee of the Whole.

In the Senate, on the 22d, the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill passed. The House further considered the same bill in Committee of the Whole, but did not reach a vote.

In the Senate, on the 23d, the Naval Appropriation bill was taken up and several amendments agreed to. Jordan, Cashier of the Third National Bank, New York, was brought to the bar of the Senate to answer for contempt, and put in the plea that he was not the custodian of the papers of the bank and had no control over them. Considerable discussion ensued, at the close of which witnesses declared his inability to appear before the committee to be true and testify. The bill granting the right of way to the Hot Springs Railroad Company over the Hot Springs Reservation, Arkansas, was taken up and passed. The House then considered the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill in Committee of the Whole, and adopted an amendment offered by Mr. Young, that \$25,000 of the \$300,000 appropriated for the survey of the Northwestern lakes and rivers be used solely for the purpose of survey of the Mississippi for the purpose of reclaiming overflowed lands in the Mississippi delta. At 3:15 p. m., it being made that the Electoral Commission had made a decision in the Oregon case, unfavorable to the Democrats, Mr. Clynner moved to take a recess until 10 o'clock. The yeas and nays were called, with the following result: yeas, 130; nays, 103. The following Democrats voted against a recess: Messrs. Bell, Campbell, Carter, Goodin, Hardin, Haymond, Holman, Keble, Luskens (Conn.), Lemoyne, Morgan, New (Penn.), Stevenson, Warner, Wells (Mo.), and Whitehouse.

JOINT SESSION.

The two houses again met in joint session on the 24th, and the decision of the Electoral Commission as to the votes of Oregon was read. Senator Kelly objected to the decision, and the Senate thereupon withdrew to its own chamber. After the two houses again met, the vote of Oregon was counted for Hayes, and the Electoral certificates of Pennsylvania were read. Objections being called for, objection was offered to the vote of Mr. Morrill as an Elector, and the Senate retired.

Upon the return of the Senate, Mr. Sargent submitted a resolution that the decision of the Commission upon the Electoral vote of the State of Oregon stand as the judgment of the Senate, and objection made thereto by the contrary notwithstanding. The debate was opened by Mr. Kelly, who denied that Watts was eligible as President Elector. Senators Morton and Cocking spoke in favor of accepting the decision of the Commission, and the resolution of Mr. Sargent was adopted. The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the House of Justice, Nathan Clifford, informing the House that the Electoral Commission had considered and decided the question intrusted to it in regard to the votes of Oregon, and had transmitted its decision to the President of the Senate. Mr. McKim offered a resolution directing the Clerk of the House to notify the Senate that the House would be ready at 1 o'clock to receive that body. Mr. Wil on raised the point of order that nothing was in order but the resolution to notify the Senate that the House was now ready to receive that body. He therefore offered that resolution as an amendment, and it was carried—yeas, 137; nays, 89. After the conclusion of the joint session, Mr. Lane made a motion to take a recess until 10 o'clock, which was ruled out of order by the Speaker, on the ground of its being a dilatory motion. The discussion then proceeded on an order offered by Mr. Hale that the vote of Oregon be counted. Mr. Lyndon offered a resolution that more careful consideration be given to the objections to the report of the Electoral Commission in the Oregon case, the House shall now take a recess until 10 o'clock Monday. Mr. Hancock made and argued the point of order that, under the Constitution and under the Electoral law, a recess was not now in order. The Chair overruled the point of order, and decided that the motion was in order. The question was then taken and the resolution was rejected—yeas 104, nays 135. Other motions of a dilatory character were offered, when the Speaker said: "The Chair rules that where the Constitution of the United States directs anything to be done, and when the law under the Constitution of the United States and in obedience thereof, directs anything to be done by either House, it is not in order by any motion to obstruct or impede the execution of that constitution and law." [Applause on floor and in galleries.] The House finally voted to disagree with the decision of the Electoral Commission in the case of Oregon. Mr. Atkins, from the Appropriation Committee, reported the Army Appropriation bill. It re-enacted the number of cavalry regiments to eight, artillery to four, and infantry to sixteen, and contains a proviso prohibiting any of the money appropriated by the bill from being applied for the pay of transportation or subsistence of troops to be employed in support of the claim of either Nicholas of Packer, ex-Governor of Louisiana, or in support of rival Legislatures in said State, and prohibits employment of any portion of the army in support of claims of any state government, or any officer of said state, until duly recognized by Congress. Ordered printed.

In the Senate, on the 26th, the resignation of Mr. Thurman as a member of the Electoral Commission, on account of physical disability, was announced, and Senator Kernan was unanimously chosen to fill the vacancy. The House met at 1, but it was nearly a day before business began, the interval being consumed in the call of the House and in voting by yeas and nays on the question whether the testimony taken before the committee on Privileges and Immunities of the Pennsylvania Elector, B. G. appointed instead of Daniel J. Merrill, Centennial Commissioner, should be read. The House decided, by 131 to 119, in the affirmative, and it was accordingly read. Mr. Kelley offered a resolution that the vote of Mr. Boggs should be counted, and Mr. Stenger offered a substitute that it should not be. Mr. Kelley said the objection was based on principles so often overruled by the law, that his side of the House could submit the question without discussion. Mr. Stenger took the ground that under the Constitution and laws of Pennsylvania Boggs was not entitled to cast his vote as Elector. In course of the discussion Mr. Hewitt again argued that Mr. Har for had faith, but appealed to Democrats to yield to the decision and trust to the ballot-box for a remedy. Members gathered round him in excited circles, and he was asked by Mr. Cate why, if

the decision was infamous, he advised yielding to it. Mr. Hewitt's reply was, that it was better to yield than to precipitate anarchy and revolution. That sentiment was characterized by Mr. Cate as cowardly, whereupon Mr. Yarnes upbraided Northern Democrats with denouncing those who yielded as cowards, although they had, fifteen years ago, when the pinch came, turned upon them. There was great excitement and confusion, recalling some of the scenes in 1861. The discussion having closed, Mr. Stenger's resolution that the vote of Mr. Boggs, the Pennsylvania Elector, be not counted, was adopted. Mr. Tilden, 119, and the Senate was notified that the House was ready to receive the Senate. After the Senate had withdrawn on the objections to Rhode Island, a motion to take a recess was voted down. It was then voted unanimously to count the vote of Slater, the Rhode Island Elector, after which the House adjourned.

JOINT SESSION.

At 3:15 the Senators entered the hall. The presiding officer called the meeting to order, and the action of each house having been read he announced that the two houses not having concurred, otherwise, the vote of Pennsylvania should be counted. Senator Allison, one of the Tellers, thereupon announced that the State of Pennsylvania had given 23 votes for Hayes and Wheeler. The certificates from Rhode Island were then read, showing four votes for Hayes and Wheeler. The presiding officer having asked whether there was any objection to the vote of Rhode Island being counted, Mr. O'Brien, on behalf of himself and other Senators, presented objection to the vote of William S. Slater, on the ground that he was not duly appointed. The Senate then retired, and at 6 o'clock again re-entered the chamber, and the vote of Rhode Island was read, after the usual formalities, announced for Hayes and Wheeler. South Carolina was then reached, when two certificates were opened, objections were only made, and the certificates and accompanying papers were referred to the Electoral Commission.

Investigating the Elections.

Duncan F. Kenner, of New Orleans, testified before the House Committee, on the 27th, regarding certain interviews between Wells and himself in reference to the former selling out the Electoral vote of Louisiana. The negotiation, according to the testimony of witnesses, fell through because they could not raise enough money to satisfy the demands of Wells. After the promulgation of the vote they met, and witness expressed his astonishment and regret at Wells's course. Wells said, "Otherwise, I do not know how I could have saved my country, and would have made himself safe, and Wells replied, "You bet," or words to that effect.

Hon. A. S. Hewitt, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, testified on the 28th before the Senate Committee that he knew nothing whatever about the cipher telegrams sent to Oregon by Pelton. In course of his examination he stated that Colonel Pelton lived in the same house with Samuel J. Tilden, and ate at the same table with him.

Ex-Gov. Palmer, of Illinois, testified before the House Committee, on the 28th, that he never offered Littlefield or spending any money inducements to do any thing. They visited him at Springfield and showed him the altered return from Vernon Parish, and witness told Littlefield that if he went on and told what he professed to know, and it should be confirmed, he would be doing a great wrong to his country, and would be held in kind remembrance. Spending told witness he had paid the expenses of the trip to Springfield, and wanted to borrow money to take them back. Witness loaned him his indorsement on his note for \$200, as he would have loaned it to any other man.

THE North Pole scheme for which Congress is asked to give \$50,000, has received the indorsement of Judge Daly, Professors Henry and Lewis, Dr. Hayes and many other scientists interested in the subject. The intention is to land a party of seasoned men at 81 degrees north, and leave them there, with abundant supplies, to work their way to the Pole as they can. At the expiration of three years they will be called for. Men afflicted with duns and dyspepsia will do well to apply early.

ABOUT midwinter city editors throw out valuable hints and suggestions to farmers—something after this fashion: "Now is the time to paint your peabrush and perform other indoor work. Whitewash your snow-shovels now. Now look after your next season's bean-poles, and trim off all superfluous sprouts. Oil your garden rakes before spring sets in. Bury grindstones in the cellar to prevent its freezing," etc. Farmers can save more than \$50 by not following his advice.

## THE MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS, February 27, 1877.

WHEAT—Choice, \$2.25; No. 1, \$2.20; No. 2, \$2.15; No. 3, \$2.10; No. 4, \$2.05; No. 5, \$2.00; No. 6, \$1.95; No. 7, \$1.90; No. 8, \$1.85; No. 9, \$1.80; No. 10, \$1.75; No. 11, \$1.70; No. 12, \$1.65; No. 13, \$1.60; No. 14, \$1.55; No. 15, \$1.50; No. 16, \$1.45; No. 17, \$1.40; No. 18, \$1.35; No. 19, \$1.30; No. 20, \$1.25; No. 21, \$1.20; No. 22, \$1.15; No. 23, \$1.10; No. 24, \$1.05; No. 25, \$1.00; No. 26, \$0.95; No. 27, \$0.90; No. 28, \$0.85; No. 29, \$0.80; No. 30, \$0.75; No. 31, \$0.70; No. 32, \$0.65; No. 33, \$0.60; No. 34, \$0.55; No. 35, \$0.50; No. 36, \$0.45; No. 37, \$0.40; No. 38, \$0.35; No. 39, \$0.30; No. 40, \$0.25; No. 41, \$0.20; No. 42, \$0.15; No. 43, \$0.10; No. 44, \$0.05; No. 45, \$0.00.

CORN—Choice, \$1.25; No. 1, \$1.20; No. 2, \$1.15; No. 3, \$1.10; No. 4, \$1.05; No. 5, \$1.00; No. 6, \$0.95; No. 7, \$0.90; No. 8, \$0.85; No. 9, \$0.80; No. 10, \$0.75; No. 11, \$0.70; No. 12, \$0.65; No. 13, \$0.60; No. 14, \$0.55; No. 15, \$0.50; No. 16, \$0.45; No. 17, \$0.40; No. 18, \$0.35; No. 19, \$0.30; No. 20, \$0.25; No. 21, \$0.20; No. 22, \$0.15; No. 23, \$0.10; No. 24, \$0.05; No. 25, \$0.00.

BARLEY—Choice, \$1.25; No. 1, \$1.20; No. 2, \$1.15; No. 3, \$1.10; No. 4, \$1.05; No. 5, \$1.00; No. 6, \$0.95; No. 7, \$0.90; No. 8, \$0.85; No. 9, \$0.80; No. 10, \$0.75; No. 11, \$0.70; No. 12, \$0.65; No. 13, \$0.60; No. 14, \$0.55; No. 15, \$0.50; No. 16, \$0.45; No. 17, \$0.40; No. 18, \$0.35; No. 19, \$0.30; No. 20, \$0.25; No. 21, \$0.20; No. 22, \$0.15; No. 23, \$0.10; No. 24, \$0.05; No. 25, \$0.00.

RYE—Choice, \$1.25; No. 1, \$1.20; No. 2, \$1.15; No. 3, \$1.10; No. 4, \$1.05; No. 5, \$1.00; No. 6, \$0.95; No. 7, \$0.90; No. 8, \$0.85; No. 9, \$0.80; No. 10, \$0.75; No. 11, \$0.70; No. 12, \$0.65; No. 13, \$0.60; No. 14, \$0.55; No. 15, \$0.50; No. 16, \$0.45; No. 17, \$0.40; No. 18, \$0.35; No. 19, \$0.30; No. 20, \$0.25; No. 21, \$0.20; No. 22, \$0.15; No. 23, \$0.10; No. 24, \$0.05; No. 25, \$0.00.

BUCKWHEAT—Choice, \$1.25; No. 1, \$1.20; No. 2, \$1.15; No. 3, \$1.10; No. 4, \$1.05; No. 5, \$1.00; No. 6, \$0.95; No. 7, \$0.90; No. 8, \$0.85; No. 9, \$0.80; No. 10, \$0.75; No. 11, \$0.70; No. 12, \$0.65; No. 13, \$0.60; No. 14, \$0.55; No. 15, \$0.50; No. 16, \$0.45; No. 17, \$0.40; No. 18, \$0.35; No. 19, \$0.30; No. 20, \$0.25; No. 21, \$0.20; No. 22, \$0.15; No. 23, \$0.10; No. 24, \$0.05; No. 25, \$0.00.

SPRING WHEAT—Choice, \$2.25; No. 1, \$2.20; No. 2, \$2.15; No. 3, \$2.10; No. 4, \$2.05; No. 5, \$2.00; No. 6, \$1.95; No. 7, \$1.90; No. 8, \$1.85; No. 9, \$1.80; No. 10, \$1.75; No. 11, \$1.70; No. 12, \$1.65; No. 13, \$1.60; No. 14, \$1.55; No. 15, \$1.50; No. 16, \$1.45; No. 17, \$1.40; No. 18, \$1.35; No. 19, \$1.30; No. 20, \$1.25; No. 21, \$1.20; No. 22, \$1.15; No. 23, \$1.10; No. 24, \$1.05; No. 25, \$1.00; No. 26, \$0.95; No. 27, \$0.90; No. 28, \$0.85; No. 29, \$0.80; No. 30, \$0.75; No. 31, \$0.70; No. 32, \$0.65; No. 33, \$0.60; No. 34, \$0.55; No. 35, \$0.50; No. 36, \$0.45; No. 37, \$0.40; No. 38, \$0.35; No. 39, \$0.30; No. 40, \$0.25; No. 41, \$0.20; No. 42, \$0.15; No. 43, \$0.10; No. 44, \$0.05; No. 45, \$0.00.

SPRING CORN—Choice, \$1.25; No. 1, \$1.20; No. 2, \$1.15; No. 3, \$1.10; No. 4, \$1.05; No. 5, \$1.00; No. 6, \$0.95; No. 7, \$0.90; No. 8, \$0.85; No. 9, \$0.80; No. 10, \$0.75; No. 11, \$0.70; No. 12, \$0.65; No. 13, \$0.60; No. 14, \$0.55; No. 15, \$0.50; No. 16, \$0.45; No. 17, \$0.40; No. 18, \$0.35; No. 19, \$0.30; No. 20, \$0.25; No. 21, \$0.20; No. 22, \$0.15; No. 23, \$0.10; No. 24, \$0.05; No. 25, \$0.00.

SPRING BARLEY—Choice, \$1.25; No. 1, \$1.20; No. 2, \$1.15; No. 3, \$1.10; No. 4, \$1.05; No. 5, \$1.00; No. 6, \$0.95; No. 7, \$0.90; No. 8, \$0.85; No. 9, \$0.80; No. 10, \$0.75; No. 11, \$0.70; No. 12, \$0.65; No. 13, \$0.60; No. 14, \$0.55; No. 15, \$0.50; No. 16, \$0.45; No. 17, \$0.40; No. 18, \$0.35; No. 19, \$0.30; No. 20, \$0.25; No. 21, \$0.20; No. 22, \$0.15; No. 23, \$0.10; No. 24, \$0.05; No. 25, \$0.00.

SPRING RYE—Choice, \$1.25; No. 1, \$1.20; No. 2, \$1.15; No. 3, \$1.10; No. 4, \$1.05; No. 5, \$1.00; No. 6, \$0.95; No. 7, \$0.90; No. 8, \$0.85; No. 9, \$0.80; No. 10, \$0.75; No. 11, \$0.70; No. 12, \$0.65; No. 13, \$0.60; No. 14, \$0.55; No. 15, \$0.50; No. 16, \$0.45; No. 17, \$0.40; No. 18, \$0.35; No. 19, \$0.30; No. 20, \$0.25; No. 21, \$0.20; No. 22, \$0.15; No. 23, \$0.10; No. 24, \$0.05; No. 25, \$0.00.

SPRING BUCKWHEAT—Choice, \$1.25; No. 1, \$1.20; No. 2, \$1.15; No. 3, \$1.10; No. 4, \$1.05; No. 5, \$1.00; No. 6, \$0.95; No. 7, \$0.90; No. 8, \$0.85; No. 9, \$0.80; No. 10, \$0.75; No. 11, \$0.70; No. 12, \$0.65; No. 13, \$0.60; No. 14, \$0.55; No. 15, \$0.50; No. 16, \$0.45; No. 17, \$0.40; No. 18, \$0.35; No. 19, \$0.30; No. 20, \$0.25; No. 21, \$0.20; No. 22, \$0.15; No. 23, \$0.10; No. 24, \$0.05; No. 25, \$0.00.

SPRING WHEAT—Choice, \$2.25; No. 1, \$2.20; No. 2, \$2.15; No. 3, \$2.10; No. 4, \$2.05; No. 5, \$2.00; No. 6, \$1.95; No. 7, \$1.90; No. 8, \$1.85; No. 9, \$1.80; No. 10, \$1.75; No. 11, \$1.70; No. 12, \$1.65; No. 13, \$1.60; No. 14, \$1.55; No. 15, \$1.50; No. 16, \$1.45; No. 17, \$1.40; No. 18, \$1.35; No. 19, \$1.30; No. 20, \$1.25; No. 21, \$1.20; No. 22, \$1.15; No. 23, \$1.10; No. 24, \$1.05; No. 25, \$1.00; No. 26, \$0.95; No. 27, \$0.90; No. 28, \$0.85; No. 29, \$0.80; No. 30, \$0.75; No. 31, \$0.70; No. 32, \$0.65; No. 33, \$0.60; No. 34, \$0.55; No